

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1888.

三年

號五十一月八英華香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

ARRIVALS.

August 13, KWANG-LEE, Chinese steamer, 1,050.
R. Andrews, Shanghai 8th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

August 14, IRANQADDY, French str., 2,363, A.

Bretel, Shantung 11th August, Mail and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

August 14, MELBOURNE, French str., 3,347.

Bonaparte, Marseille 15th July, Alexandria 20th, Port Said 21st, Suez 22nd, Aden 26th, Colombo 2nd August, Singapore 7th, and Saigon 11th, Mail and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

August 14, MARIA TERESA, Austrian-Hungarian str., 2,011, G. Costanzo, Trieste 18th July, and Singapore 8th August, General—AUTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

August 14, DRACHENFELS, German str., 1,450.

Erich Groot, Saigon 10th August, General—MELCHERS & CO.

August 14, ZAMBESI, British steamer, 1,563, J. R. Seddy, Vancouver 7th July, Yokohama 1st August, and Kobe 5th, General—ADAMSON, Bell & Co.

August 14, AMOY, German steamer, 814, Kohler, Whampoa 14th August, General—SIEGMESSEN & CO.

CLEARANCES.

14TH AUGUST.

Mitsi Maru, Japanese str., for Kutchinotan, Hydra, German bark for San Francisco.

Clara, German str., for Haiphong.

Frey, Danish str., for Haiphong.

Nomus, British str., for Swatow.

Leaves, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

August 14, ANTON, German str., for Hoihow.

August 14, SARAFON, British str., for Singapore.

August 14, SOOCHOW, British str., for Hoihow.

August 14, VIZCAYA, Spanish str., for Manila.

August 14, NANSHAN, British str., for Singapore.

August 14, NAMO, British str., for Cossi Ports.

August 14, KWANG-LEE, Chinese steamer, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Kiang-lee, str., from Shanghai—162 Chinese.

Per Maria Teresa, str., from Trieste, &c.—230 Chinese.

Per Iranoqaddy, str., from Shanghai—Mr. E. Wheeler.

For Marvilles—Mr. J. Matly, from Tokyo.

For Marvilles—Saloon Messrs. Fazio, Gathier, Arancio, Leonardi, Chiaro, Goquin, Peverese, Lovanio, Andri, Modena, and 22 Marinas. From Kobe—For Singapore—16 Arabians.

Per Melbourne, str., for Hongkong—from Marvilles—Herr Julian Langlois, Mr. De Silva, and Master Da Silva. From Colombia—Mr. Apaply.

From Singapore—Mr. P. Koop and servants.

For Marvilles—Miss Folk, Golombok, and infant—for Yokohama—From Marvilles.

Messrs. P. de Groote, Abana, Soncino, Roccelli, Ancaian, Bianchi, and Rev. Doreau de Leyze.

From Singapore—Mr. Condermanos.

Per Zambo, str., from Vancouver, &c.—16 Chinese.

Per Drachenfels, str., from Saigon—80 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Yungtse, str., for Shanghai—Mr. Hugue.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Drachenfels*, from Saigon 10th August, report had moderate S.W. winds and cloudy weather throughout.

The Chinese steamer *Kwang-lee* reports.

Loff Shanghai on the 6th August, and had S.E. gale blowing which continued to the Lammocks; with the exception of a lull of 9 hours, the weather was bad, with strong winds and equal typhonic force; sea high and confused, shipwreck water freely. Barometer steady from 29.74 to 31.80, wind S.E. and S.E. Spike American vessel JSFR, outside.

The British steamer *Zembla* reports—Left Vancouver on the 7th July, had strong S.W. winds and fair weather to Moridian of 143 E., thence to Yokohama had strong S.E. winds with thick rainy weather. Arrived at Yokohama on 31st July, and left on 1st August for Kobe, had fine weather throughout. Arrived at Kobe on 3rd, and left on the 5th for Hoihow, had fair weather to Imaia Island; thence to Van Diemen's Strait had fine weather, and arrived at Kuro Simea—there strong S.E. gales with high wind, sea high and confused, shipwreck water freely. Barometer steady from 29.74 to 31.80, wind S.E. and S.E. Spike American vessel JSFR, outside.

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The British steamer *Zembla</i*

INTIMATIONS.

1888. NOW READY. 1889.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

WITH WHICH IS APPENDED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(THE SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMBINED WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,
ROYAL EDITION, PP. 1200... \$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, RY. EDN., PP. 816... \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
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LOTION AND POWDER

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AND ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS

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Apply with a Soft Sponge, and when nearly dry dust over with "The Dusting Powder." Irritation will entirely cease in a few moments, and be succeeded by a most agreeable cool and refreshing sense of comfort and ease.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1888.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not referred to a fixed period will be continued until cancellation.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

DEATHS.

On the 7th April, at Corlett's Grove, Goulburn, N.S.W., Mrs. Mary J. HURFAX, late of Hongkong, aged 52.

On the 7th July, at South Kensington, suddenly of sickness, John THOMAS BATE, formerly of Shanghai, aged 57.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 15TH, 1888.

At the time of the Franco-Chinese hostilities the question of the rights and liabilities of Great Britain with respect to the island of Chusan was raised in these columns. By a Convention signed at Boosa Tigris on the 4th April, 1846, it was stipulated, on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of China, that on the evacuation of Chusan by Her Britannic Majesty's forces the said island should never be ceded to any other foreign power. By the next article of the Agreement Her Britannic Majesty consented, upon her part, in case of the attack of an invader, to protect Chusan and its dependencies, and to restore it to the possession of China as of old. This Convention, we maintained, was still in force, but our view did not go unchallenged, the contention being advanced that the Tientsin Treaty superseded all other Treaties and Agreements except the Nanking Treaty, which was renewed and confirmed. The only specific abrogation, however, was of the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade, and we contended that no other Treaty or Agreement could be abrogated merely by implication. This view has now been officially confirmed. Yesterday's mail brought out a Parliamentary return giving "Clauses in Treaties or other binding Agreements at present in force between China and the United Kingdom, relating to the Treatment of Immigrants from either place into the territories of the other." In this return Articles I and II. of the Boosa Tigris Agreement, providing for the treatment of foreigners at Canton, are quoted. This is proof that the Agreement is still considered by the Foreign Office as being in existence, and the rights and liabilities of Great Britain with regard to Chusan therefore remain as they were in the year 1846, notwithstanding that no mention is made of the subject in the later Tientsin Treaty.

The question of lighting the Hill District, which has recently been under discussion in certain quarters, resolves itself into one of cost and the willingness of the residents in the upper levels to pay for light. Tenements in the City of Victoria are rated at 13 per cent, those at the Peak only 8%, the difference being due to the deduction of the water, lighting, and fire brigade rates, the upper levels not enjoying the benefit of the particular services for which those rates are levied. In the Rating Ordinance passed in the early part of the present year the distinction between the different classes of rates was abolished, and there is now only one rate, varying with different districts; but it will be useful to bear in mind the old distinction, as it will indicate what the residents at the Peak would have to pay if they wished the roads lighted. Under the old Ordinance the lighting rate was 1% per cent. This would raise the rate at the Peak to 10% per cent. The rates value of the Hill District is now \$43,710, and the amount of rates \$3,284. Another 1% per cent. would give an addition of \$655, an amount far from sufficient to provide for the adequate lighting of the roads.

Supposing it were decided to adopt public lighting at the Peak, the question of the illuminant to be used would have to be decided. Electricity has its advocates, but it is considered by others that it would be dangerous in case of thunderstorms. What weight, if any, ought to be attached to this objection we are not prepared to say, but on other grounds the electric system of lighting may, we think, be dismissed from consideration. Electric lighting has not yet established its superiority over gas, and as the lighting of the Peak, if decided on, could be accomplished by an extension of the lighting system of the lower levels, we may assume that gas would be the illuminant adopted. For the Gas Company to carry means to the Peak would consume a considerable amount of capital in running what are called dead

mains, that is, mains off which there is literally no consumption on the run. The number of houses, too, at the Peak is not so large as to tempt the Company to carry gas there without a good contract for public lighting as a certain source of income. It would, moreover, be some time before all the houses would be fitted with gas pipes, for naturally people are somewhat disinclined to cut about their new houses. In a great measure, therefore, the Company would have to look for their private consumers to the houses now being erected and those to be erected in the future. The Company is, we understand, quite ready to take gas to the Peak when they can feel sure it will not result in actual loss, but the prospect of an adequate return from private consumers is so remote that it is only by assistance from the Government in the form of a liberal public lighting contract that gas is likely to reach the heights. As shown above, a lighting rate of 1% per cent. would not be sufficient to cover the cost of such a contract. New houses are, however, being continually built, the inevitable cost is increasing, and the time will arrive when the rate will cover the expense of the residents disposed to pay it.

The question of the water supply at the Peak is very much the same position as the lighting question. A reservoir could be easily constructed in the neighbourhood of Mountain Lodge, from which the whole district could be supplied by mains, and a tank built into the house. This is a convenience for which residents would be extremely thankful, and for which they would be willing to pay, as they would then save the expense of water cooler. A rate of 2% per cent., however, though it would probably be sufficient to cover working expenses, would leave little or nothing for return on capital. A suggestion for increasing taxation is never agreeable, but if the Peak residents were to enjoy the conveniences of the town at their country residences, they will have to pay town taxes. The number of houses on the heights is, however, as yet too small to admit of these conveniences, even after bringing the rates up to what they are in Victoria.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 2.10 p.m. yesterday.

The U. S. flagship Brooklyn left Yokohama on the 3rd instant homeward bound, via Kobe and the Cape.

The Peking Gazette of the 27th July contains an intimation that in the first month of next Chinese New Year the Empress will retire from power and the Emperor will begin his unsupervised reign.

In reprinting the papers set at the recent examination of the students of the College of Medicine we made a mistake in the name of one of the examiners in botany, the name of Mr. Theophilus Sampson, Head Master of the Government School, Canton, being printed as "T. Sampson."

The San Francisco correspondent of the N. C. Daily News says—"That a Chinaman, apparently in an unsound state of mind, ran amuck in the City near the East Gate, on the 28th instant, and by means of a clever escape injured about twenty natives, four or five of whom are not expected to recover. The man was finally captured, and lodged in the City jail, where he is expected to take his trial at an early date.

Last week we (Chineses Times) copied the account of a detachment of troops, under the command of Captain Voon-chien, arrived here in four prongs to arrest the rebels at the Sagoo River. Hsiai-ho, Hsiai-tien, Hsiai-chen, and Hsiai-hsia, also six martyrs." The encounter took place near Soenor in the district of Tzjia-ting. Captain Veanbuijen and a European soldier have been slightly wounded. We can now say that the rebellion is at an end.

Many people in Singapore, says the Free Press, realise how much the telephone is used by those whose offices or houses are connected with the telephones exchange. On the 31st instant, the telephone exchange, or in other words, the exchange for connection, or in other words 1,250 persons were enabled to communicate with each other. This, we believe, is the highest number of calls made on any one day since the establishment of the exchange.

The China Merchant's steamer Kwang-je, which arrived here from Shanghai yesterday, went to the port of Callao, and was soon taken down. She left port with a S.E. gale blowing, which continued till she reached the Lammocks, and with the exception of a full nine hours the weather was generally thick with rain squalls of typhoon violence, accompanied with high, confused sea, the water coming on board freely. She reports having spoken an American ship outside showing signal JSE.

The N. C. Daily News says—"The brilliant display of lightning which started the settlement on Saturday night struck one of the Electric Company's circuits, and temporarily disabled one current regulator at the station, putting out all the lamps on that circuit for about seven minutes. Thus a second time the electric light wires saved the day.

Among the numerous buildings and ornamental works which are at present being constructed at the north and south gates in Peking, for the use of Their Majesties the Empress and Emperor, there is in process of erection, we learn from the Sun, a tall stone building, 100 feet high, about 40 feet in width, with a tiled roof, and a balcony, 20 feet high, surrounded by modern windows. The entire house presents a most neat and attractive appearance, altogether a unique and novel sight amidst the dwarfed and ugly buildings of the capital.

In the House of Commons on the 12th instant, on the report of Supply of £27,000 to complete the sum necessary for the salaries and expenses of the Colonial Establishment, Mr. Barnard moved to reduce the vote by £1,000, in order to call attention to the case of Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor of the Island of Mauritius. He wished to know why Sir John had not gone back to the Island, and had not given up his post, so why did he not resign? He said, "I well enough understand that it is a scandal that a colonial governor living in London should draw £3,000 half-pay out of a poor little island, while some colonial secretary did the work." He did not believe that Sir John Pope Hennessy had the smallest intention of returning to the Mauritius, or that he had any desire to do so.

He believed that the Colonial Office had done its duty in this case, and that Sir John Pope Hennessy should make out his time in order to qualify for a pension, and as this gentleman had embroiled every colony with which he had had to do the Colonial Office conceived the brilliant idea of suggesting his return to the colony which he had embroiled the most. But the Mauritius would willingly pay twice £3,000 to keep him away from that colony. One had better let him go, and the other had better let him come back. As this girl had no one who claimed her, this woman master will go un punished, unless perchance the unscrupulous master of the murdered victim should revisit her mistress and take vengeance upon her.

The French Consul kindly forwards the following item of news—"The M. M. steamer Melbourne, which arrived here yesterday morning, brought up twenty-five Chinese which she rescued with considerable difficulty from a disabled junk about thirty miles from Hongkong. I

An action for slander just decided in the United States Consular-General Court at Tientsin ended in an unexpected manner. The slander was an alleged statement by Mr. Smith that another lady had been instrumental in his separation from his wife, and that he had no such estate, and had never been married. Damages were not sued for. A denial or retraction was all that the plaintiffs (the lady and her husband) sought, and as the defendant's answer to the petition filed in Court contained an explicit declaration that no such slander had ever been uttered, the plaintiff virtually admitted what they wanted.—Japan Mail.

Shortly after twelve o'clock last night the fire bell sounded, calling for a conflagration in the Central District. The book store-room of No. 2 Coombe Street, was found to be on fire, but a few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish the flames. Some timber which had been left in the room became ignited by some trash or other was quickly consumed. Beyond this no damage was done.

Mr. Willard's Company reported their performance of "Bohemian Girl" on Monday evening to a good house. The place, which is one of the best things the Company have given us, was as well as ever, and applause was unfeigned.

Messrs. May & Hare have rarely been in better form than on the 12th inst., when the number of audience, while Miss Alice Morrison fairly surpassed herself as the Queen of the Gypsies, and received ovations on the third act.

Messrs. Fisher, Imano, Crisp, and Switch were all in good voice, and gave a good account of the parts allotted to them. To-morrow (Thursday) night, the Company give another performance of "Dorothy."

The Japanese Consul remarks on the march of civilization discussed, but when the invasions and calamities in the way of floods and famines that have followed, the fact that the country is in a state of wonder. Year after year the Yellow River inundations desolate extensive sections of the country. During the present year the loss of life in Henan consequent upon the overflowing of this river is appalling.

Five years ago the capital of Kwangtung, of which Canton is the capital, was the scene of fearful floods. Famines usually follow flooding the time of suffering greatly.

The Japan Mail says—"We learn that the important post of Secretary of Embassy at Berlin has been offered by Lord Salisbury to the Hon. P. Le Poer Trench and accepted. This very marked recognition is fully justified by the excellent service Mr. Trench has done in Japan as Secretary of Legation, and especially during the recent disturbances. He is succeeded by Mr. Charles W. Builford, R.N., for nine years assistant superintendent, and previously director of nautical studies at the Imperial Naval College at Tokyo, Japan.

Sir Thomas Francis Wade, M.A., K.C.B., Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, has been elected to a vacant Professional Fellowship at King's College.

The Admiralty have ordered the steel corvette Charybdis to be taken to sea for a trial of her machinery. The Charybdis has had a thorough repair since her return from the China Station.

The ship Undine, from Philadelphia for Hiogo, has been ordered to discharge her cargo of 63,000 gallons of refined petroleum. It is

expected she will be condemned.

The following items are from the London and China Express of the 13th July—

Mr. James Troup is to succeed the late Mr. Robertson as British Consul at Yokohama, and the official designation has it.

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MARINE COURT.

14th August.

BEFORE COMMANDER HUMSEY, R.N.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Li Lang, Sonko, C. Robinson, Jas. Dunn, Choy, Macmillan, Scott, Antonic, Etoe, Abbotts, Tarrow, Jas. Gordon, Musso, E. Martin, Alex. Costa, Casimiro, Max Mischkin, Choy, Amos, and Wong, Akin, Frenzen and Seaman, etc., the agents of Augustus Hunt, the master, with the name of his ship, "The Star," were present. They knew nothing more of the master beyond that they were told that security was given for McGregor Smith's claim, and that they were both under the impression that that security had been given. Melby never told them that the bond had not been entered into, but inadvertently he obtained the second instalment of \$10,000 by what could only be called a forged signature. If they wanted to believe Captain Koch and Mr. Rapp, he came into Rapp's office on the 29th May, and said "Everything is all right." What could possibly be understood by that except that the necessary bond had been entered into and that the ship was free? That was wilful misrepresentation and was intended to mislead Rapp, who knew nothing whatever about the bond. The bond was signed on the 29th May following on Mr. Rapp's return to San Francisco, and he agreed to join till the working might have been finished to think as they had done. On the agreement being explained to them all the men, but the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 16th, agreed to rejoin till the completion of their contract. Those who did not do so were ordered to be confined in Gaol until they should be demanded by the master, the period of incarceration not to exceed twelve weeks.

The captain again stated that the debts incurred by the crew up to date, provided that such debts did not cover their wages due,

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Melbourne*, with the French mail, arrived yesterday. The following telegrams are from Ceylon and Indian papers:

THE MAYOR OF ELIGO IMPRISONED.

LONDON, 31st July.

The Mayor of Eligo has sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an inciting article in his journal.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, 31st May.

At a royal banquet given in honour of the Emperor William toasts of the most cordial character were proposed by the King of Denmark and the Emperor of Germany. The Emperor William called it a sight.

THE PARMEIL COMMISSION.

BELMONT, 31st July.

In the appointment of the Commission of Judges to investigate the charges brought against Mr. Parmentier, the nomination of Sir John Day was contested by the Parmentiers, Mr. Gladstone joining in the opposition. The motion, however, was carried by a majority of 89. The other Judges Sir James Hanmer and Sir Montague E. Smith, were appointed unanimously.

DEATH OF A GERMAN PRINCE.

BELMONT, 26th July.

The Empress of Germany gave birth to a son to-day.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH SHIPS BY AN AMERICAN TUG.

LONDON, 29th July.

It has been received here that an American tug has seized four British steamers in the Bosphorus Sea.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 29th July.

The Lambeth Conference closed yesterday. Previous to the closing, special service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral at which 150 bishops of the Anglican Communion from all parts of the world were present.

REVOLT OF TURKMENIA.

TEREBER, 28th July.

The Yomud Turkmenas have revolted, and are threatening Astrabad. The insurgents have sacked a village in the vicinity of Astrabad and the people have appealed for help to the Shah. The local troops are powerless.

THE HYDRAULIC RESIDENCY.

ALLAHABAD, 20th July.

The Pioneer's London correspondent graphically states that Sir Laloo Griffith has accepted the appointment of the Hydralic Residency.

A BILL TO REPEAL THE C. D. ACT.

SIMLA, 22nd July.

A Bill will be shortly introduced for the repeal of the C. D. Act in India.

THE CHAIR COOLER.

Pao.

Condensed a hard board to bear Uncannily, sterlly, the figure of dull despair He stands, with his shabby, worn, and rickety chair, With his dress worn threadbare.

He knows no leisure. There comes no joy From his hard board, nor from his chair, His feet are like a man's hands bound, How narrow the life dividing.

See in farther gaiments the passing slave For his human load contending, How will all the poor and wretched bent, In his bonds no rest can find.

For a phantom will rise and confront our words, Of the way that we practice the rule of gold, And comply with its beautiful tenets old, A fine example giving.

CON.

Oh! This is of a certain I sing As over dimmed a nation, For dying or living, or say such thing;

There's not his meatus in creation.

He'll be twine his ropes and handles them well.

He's a blackguard, or a care.

He's a glorious time, the truth to tell—

The man with the blotted shirt.

He can wheel the ten cent pieces away.

From your pocket, in manner alarming;

And will ask you quadruple his fare to pay,

With a smile, and a look, and a leer,

And all is fair that comes to his net;

He's a foolhardy man, who will dare

The bulge, or the weather side, to get,

On the road to the focused sun.

No matter how high, they are all the same:

Each will fit a niche in the temple of fame,

As a blackguard, however.

He's a gaudy time, the truth to tell—

The man with the blotted shirt.

He can wheel the ten cent pieces away.

From your pocket, in manner alarming;

And will ask you quadruple his fare to pay,

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COLONEL QUARITCH, V.C.
A TALE OF COUNTRY LIFE.BY H. RIDER HAGGARD,
AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES,"
"ALLAN QUATERMAIN," "JESS,"
"SHE" &c. &c.

[New First Published.]

CHAPTER IX.

THE SQUIRE'S HOUSE.

Mr. Quest departed to his yearly meeting with a smile upon his thin, gentlemanly-looking face, and rage and bitterness in his heart.

"I caught her that time," he said to himself; "she can't keep the blood out of her cheeks when she hears that fellow's name. But she is a clever woman. Edith is well managed; she has made a good deal in the way of deceit, but she can't keep the blood out of her cheeks when she hears that fellow's name."

"But I think it went on the lawyer, without

any notice of his interruption, "that you mis-

understand me a little. Cossey and Son are

not a trading corporation, whose object is

to make money by lending it, or otherwise—

at all hazards to make money."

"I have been looking out for you, Mr. George. I will be with you yet. Give

you a good deal of trouble, and how well

you have done me, and how well I will go

hard if I can't make him break your heart for you. Bah! you don't know the sort of stuff

men are made of. If only I did not happen to be

in love with you myself I should not care. It's

all here laid at the church."

The human animal is very complicated ma-

chine, and the works of

many numbers of different interests and

sets of ideas, almost, if not entirely, simultane-

ously. For instance, Mr. Quest—seated at the

right hand of the Rector in the vestry-room of

the beautiful old Bishington Church, and en-

gaged in an animated and even warm discussion

with the senior curate on the details of four-leaf

Church work, while he clearly told a lively interest in the stables, and the state of

the carts—would have been exceedingly difficult

to identify with the scheming vindictive creature

whom we have just followed up the church path.

But after all, that is the way of human nature,

although it may not be the way of those who

want to draw it and who love to paint the villain black;

or the Evil One and the virtuous hero so ra-

dical that we begin to fear we can hear the

whistling of the fiends. We have seen, gathered round a fire, and so on, it is prob-

able that the man, in another good

and they have not the "courage" to be the

one or the other. Here and there, however, we

do meet a spirit with sufficient will and originality to press the scale down this way or that,

though even then the opposing force, be it good

or evil, is always striving to bring the balance

up. Even the most benevolent and disinterested

and their thoughts continually fixed upon in-

equity. Mr. Quest, for instance, one of the evil

genii of this history, was, where his plots and

passions were not immediately concerned, a man

of eminent generosity and refined tendencies.

Many were the good turns, condescendingly or

otherwise, which he did to his neighbors and

friends, now and then, to force his bills of costs, which is about the highest and rarest

exhibition of earthly virtue that can be ex-

pected from a lawyer. He was, moreover, exqui-

tely a cultured man, a reader of the classics, in

translations if not in the originals, a man with

a taste in fiction and poetry, and a really sound

and ripe archaeological knowledge, especially

when it came to the consideration of ancient

instincts, now and then, were forced to confessibility.

His most burning ambition was to secure a high

position in the country in which he lived, and to

be classed among the resident gentry. He hated

his lawyer's work, and longed to accumulate suf-

ficient means to be able to give it the good-bye

and to indulge himself in an existence of luxurious

and leisure. Such as he was had he made

himself the head of a powerful and influ-

ential district, and had begun to fit himself

out with a fine education, it is true, while in chivalry owed to

his own exertions, but with nothing else. Had

his nature been a temperate nature, with a ba-

lance of good to its credit to draw upon, instead

of a balance of evil, he was a man who might

have gone very far indeed, for in addition to

his natural ability, he had a great power of

work, and, though he had no money, he had

the case, his instinct on the whole went with his

instincts, and his passions—whether of hate or

love, or greed, when they seized him did so

with extraordinary violence, rendering him for

the time being utterly callous to the rights or

feelings of others, provided that he attained his

end. It short, had he been born to a good

position, he would have been a good man,

but not at some period of his life had he been

astrey, that he would have lived virtuous and

respected, and died in good order, leaving behind

him a happy memory. But fate had placed him

in antagonism with the world, and to bad end

he had come to have, and to be of it; and

the world, in its turn, repaid him with inex-

périence and the deadening strength of his pas-

sions gave him no opportunity to escape.

It may at first appear strange that a man so

calculating and whose desires seemed to be fixed

upon such a material end as the requirement by

either or even fraud of the wealth which he

owned, should also nourish in his heart so

little hatred of the world, and the love was more

than mere bravado. She had

husband had married her for money—the ten

thousand pounds of which he stood so badly in

need. All this was the truth to a certain

extent, and to a certain extent only. He had wanted

the ten thousand pounds, in fact at the moment

money was necessary to him. But, and this his wife

had never known of him, he had been, and still was, very fond with her. Possibly the

two were, perhaps as possible, the out-

lines of the character and some of this remarkable

and contradictory man, whose history, had he but

possessed a sense of honour, might probably have

been painted in very different colors.

Within an hour and a half of leaving his own

house, "The Oak," as it was called, although

the trees from which it was so named had

long since fallen, he reached Bishington.

Mr. Quest was walking along, behind Mr. Cossey,

whose powerful bay horse formed the towering gateway

of Honham Castle. When he was within the

hundred yards he pulled the horse up sharply,

for he was a good whip and alone in the dog-cart,

and paused to admire the view.

"What a beautiful place!" he reflected to

himself with enthusiasm, "how grandly

these old towers stand out against the sky. The

sun is setting, and they look well, but there is

no doubt about it, I am not the better for

myself. I wonder if that place will ever

mine. Things look black now, but they may come

round, and I think I am beginning to see my

way."

And then he started the horse again, slowly

reflecting on the unpleasant nature of the busi-

ness before him. Personally he both liked and

disliked the Squire, and he certainly pitied him,

though he would no more dream of

allowing his likes to interfere with his

own interests.

"Indeed," he said indignantly, "indeed, it is a pity that you did not tell me that at once Mr. Quest; it would have saved me from putting

myself in a position which is not acceptable. As

regards the interest, I admit it is as you say,

but I very much regret it. That stupid old

George is always at his wits' end, and

he is a good old fellow, but he is

not a good lawyer, and he is a

bad man to have as a

partner. He is a good old fellow, but he is

not a good lawyer, and he is a

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